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SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, AS OF FEBRUARY - MARCH 1951

This report presents information from February - March 1951 Soviet newspapers on meat and dairy industry plan fulfillment, planned 1951 livestock productivity, livestock increases, cattle breeds, and meat industry conditions for certain Soviet republics.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Uzbek SSR Meat and Dairy Industry Plan Fulfillment, February 1951 (1)

	Percent
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Meat Sausage products	94 87 115
Animal fats	100

Latvian SSR Meat and Dairy Industry Plan Fulfillment, February 1951 (2)

·	Percent
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Meat Sausage products Animal fats	87 107 131 57
Enterprise: Riga Meat-Packing Combine	100

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Belorussian SSR Livestock Plan Fulfillment for 1950 (3)

The Belorussian SSR fulfilled the 1950 livestock plan as follows: cattle, 102.8 percent; sheep and goats, 107.1 percent; horses, 118.7 percent; swine, 79.5 percent; and fight, 51.6 percent.

In the Belorussian SSR 1950 collectivized livestock totals showed the following percentage increases over 1949: cattle 31.7, sheep and goats 42.2 horses 46.5, and swine 36.6.

Pledged 1951 Livestock Productivity, Azerbaydzhan SSR (4)

Rayon	Lembs per	Calves per	Colts per
	100 Sheep	100 Cows	100 Mares
Shamkhorskiy Sal'mnskiy Sabirabadskiy	115	100	86
	105	95	85
	105	100	85

Pledged 1951 Livestock Productivity, Belorussian SSR (5)

Oblast	Lembs per	Calves per	Colts per	Suckling Pigs
	100 Sheep	100 Cows	100 Mares	per Brood Sow
Baranovichi Bobruysk Brest Gomel' Grodno Minsk Mogilev Molodechno Pinsk Polesa Polotsk Vitebsk	125 125 120 140 135 130 120 150 110 120	85 90 95 90 100 85 90 90 100 85 90	65 60 65 75 6 0 70 65 70 60 7 0	13 13 12 14 12 12 13 12 14 12 15 12

Livestock Increases

Moldavian SSR: By the end of 1951, there will be 7.5 times more cattle, 5 times more sheep, and 4 times more swine in the republic than in 1941.(6)

Armenian SSR: A decree of the Council of Ministers USSR dated 30 May 1950 requires that there be 220,000 head of swine and 2.5 million chickens in the republic by 1956. In 1950 there were 66,500 swine and 308,000 chickens on the republic's kolkhozes.(7)

Ukrainian SSR: In 1950 there were 49 percent more cattle, 151 percent more swine, and 101 percent more sheep on the kolkhozes of the republic than in 1948.(8)

Kazakh SSR: In 1950 not one rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast fulfilled all parts of the livestock-raising plan.(9) During the postwar Five-Year Plan in Sary-Suyskiy Rayon, Dzhambul Oblast, the number of sheep and goats increased 150 percent, the number of cattle 51.9 percent, and the number of horses 84.7 percent.(10)

RSFSR: The number of cows and sheep in Vengerovskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast, has doubled since 1947.(11)

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Breeds of Cattle

Red Steppe cattle are to be found in many parts of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, and the Baltic republics. In North Kazakhstan, they compose 80 percent of all cattle.(12)

The Alatau breed of cattle is derived from crossing Kirgiz cows with Shvitskiy and Kostroma bulls. Hybrids of the first generation have an average live weight of 455 kilograms; hybrids of the second generation average 565 kilograms. The average live weight of Alatau cows on four Kirgiz SSR farms is as follows: Almedin Sovkhoz, 590 kilograms; Sovkhoz imeni Il'ich 595 kilograms; Sovkhoz imeni Frunze 507 kilograms; and Kolkhoz imeni Lenin 542 kilograms. (13)

The Kazakh white-headed breed of cattle is derived from crossing a Hereford bull and a Kazakh cow. The Hereford strain has been adapted to Kazakh conditions over an 18-year period. The live weights of Kazakh white-headed cattle average as follows: 8-month calf, 220-240 kilograms; 18-month calf, 350-400; grown cow, 530-550; and bull, 800-900 kilograms. The slaughter weight of mature cattle of this breed fed on natural pasture and weighing live 500-600 kilograms is 59-62 percent of live weight. The bones average 13-15 percent of the total weight of the carcass.

There are already 400,000 head of Kazakh white headed cattle in the Kazakh SSR. In the next 5 years, this number will increase to one million. This breed is now to be found in 64 rayons of the regulatic.(14)

Status of Tadzhik SSR Meat Industry

Discussion at a meeting of Tadznik SSR meat industry personnel brought out the following complaints:

Chief Engineer Zvonarev of the Stalinabad Meat-Packing Combine complained of serious mismanagement in the combine. The supply system is faulty, cattle are not delivered on time, and the work cannot be planned. The technical section of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Tadzhik SSR is occupied with administrative details, and does no work of a truly technical nature.

Other speakers asserted that not enough attention is paid to young specialists in the industry. A certain Leonov, a young specialist in the Leninabad Meat combine, did not have working quarters for 3 years. He complained to the authorities, and one Yuldashev, chief, Cadre Section, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Tadzhik SSR, disciplined him for improper conduct and discrediting the authorities.

Ashurov, Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Tadzhik SSR, spoke on 1950 plan fulfillment. Kulyab and Leninabad Oblast Meat and Dairy Trusts showed good production indexes in 1950, as did the Stalinabad Meat-Packing Combine. The Garm and Kulyab Oblast Meat and Dairy Trusts were admonished for excessive expenditure of state funds. Later productivity rose 16 percent over 1949 throughout the ministry. New Russian made equipment has been delivered to many enterprises of the ministry. (15)

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- 5. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Mar 51

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